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Mercury.

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POETRY.

From the Churchman.

UNSEEN, YET NEAR US.

"Is loving hope, with her unseen,
Walk as in hallowed air,
When foes are strong and trials keen,
Think what if she be there?"
Lyra Innocentium.

Oh! are they with us still,
The loved, the parted, but the unforgotten?
Each silent chamber does their presence fill,
Although we see them not!

Far in the spirit-land,
From earthly sorrow free, we deem them blest;
Do they return, that silent, shadowy band,
To watch o'er our unrest?

Leaving an angel's home,
If here love's holy vigils still are kept,
To soothe, to aid, to comfort, do they come,
Those who too long have wept?

Ay, they are with us yet,
Albeit we see not all their plumes of light,
And o'er our path by day their watch is set,
And o'er our rest by night.

They come to us in dreams,
When the mind wanders uncontrolled and free,
Upon our mental vision brightly gleams
Love's sweetest phantasia.

An earthly form they wear,
Our eyes were blinded, did the beauty bright
Of heaven's celestial children, strangely fair,
Beam on our dazzled sight.

Wherefore they ever come,
With the same loving faces from the dead,
The same kind voices which made glad our home,
The welcome, watched for, tread.

With the same gentle tones,
The eyes that beamed with pity or with mirth,
So life-like come they—our departed ones,
We think them still of earth.

Hand clasped hand again,
And lip meets lip—and soul arms soul around,
Truth then after in fancy's wild domain,
Denying the lost are found.

Thou wake we too to find
A dream hath given the lost ones to our view,
Heart-throb we turn us, and the morning wind,
Murmurs their name again.

Telling the while, that yet
They hover near us with their plumes of light,
And o'er our path by day their watch is set,
And o'er our rest by night.

M. S. M.

AGRICULTURE.

FATTENING OF WINTER HOGS is a matter of importance, and by proper management much may be saved. As soon as the Indian corn is fit to feed, the hogs should be put in the pen. Rye, buckwheat, or turnip corn, ground together, boiled potatoes, pumpkins, &c., make excellent food for them. It should be made thick and give to them three times a day, and as much of the soft Indian corn as they will eat clean. Hogs should be fed a little at a time, but often, and great care taken not to stall them. The two last weeks of feeding I prefer Indian corn only and water. Their pen should be cleaned twice a week, and their bed made of clean straw.

Swine are liable to a variety of diseases, to wit: mange, measles, stopping of the issues of the fore-legs, &c. I believe most, if not all these diseases proceed from the filthy manner in which hogs are too frequently kept. The mange may be cured by sprinkling on the backs of the hogs wood ashes, and turning them out of a rainy day, putting oil on them; or the most effectual way is to wash them with soap-suds, and then oil them; after this trouble keep them clean. The flour of brimstone is said to be good for the measles. I have never yet had a messy hog. For the stopping of the issues in the fore legs, nothing is necessary more than to rub them with a corn cob, and open the holes with the end of a knitting needle or something of that kind.—*Tyson.*

RECIPIES.

GLUE STIFFENING.—This is used for dark clintzes or calicoes. Take a piece of glue about the size of the palm of your hand; break it up, and put it into a vessel, with from three quarts to a gallon of soft water. Set it on the fire, and let it boil till the glue is entirely dissolved. Then take it off, pour it into a large pan, and when it is of a luke-warm heat (not cooler) it is fit for use. Put the dress into it, and work it about till it has thoroughly taken the glue water. Then squeeze it well, open it out, and dry it as fast as possible. Afterwards, sprinkle, rub it up, and iron it.

MUSHED POTATOES.—Steam about ten fine potatoes for about thirty-five minutes, put them into a stewpan or bowl; with two ounces of butter, one teaspoon of salt, a smaller spoonful of pepper, and half a pint of milk, and beat them very well up with a large fork, then add by degrees a gill of milk, and continue beating, and dish them lightly on a dish. Should you require to keep them warm, do so in a stewpan. I do not approve of putting them into moulds and then in the oven, as it makes them heavy.

FROGS on the finger may be effectually cured, it is said, in three hours, with a poultice, of the size of a bean, made of quick lime, slacked with soap, bound on the spot and renewed every half hour.

SELECTED TALES.

From Chambers' Edinburgh Journal.

THE LAST DAYS OF COPERNICUS.

It was a still, clear night in the month of May 1543: the stars shone brightly in the heavens, and all the world slept in the little town of Wernica, a canoury of Prussian Poland—all save one man, who watched alone in a solitary chamber, at the summit of a lofty tower. The only furniture of this apartment consisted of the table, a few books, and an iron lamp. Its occupant was an old man about seventy, bowed down by years and toil, and his brow, furrowed by anxious thought; but in his eye kindled the fire of genius, and his noble countenance was expressive of gentle kindness, and of calm, contemplative disposition. His white hair, parted on his forehead, fell in waving locks upon his shoulders. He wore the ecclesiastical costume of the age and country in which he lived: the long straight robe, with a fur collar and double sleeves, which were also lined with fur as far as the elbow. This old man was the great astronomer Nicholas Copernicus, doctor of philosophy, divinity, and medicine; titular canon on Wernica; and honorary professor of Bologna, Rome, &c. Copernicus had just completed his great work: "On the Revolutions of the Heavenly Bodies." In the midst of poverty, ridicule, and persecution, without any other support than that of his own modest genius, or any instrument save a triangle of wood, he had unveiled heaven to earth, and was now approaching the term of his career just as he had established on a firm basis those discoveries which were destined to change the whole face of astronomical science. On that very day the canon of Wernica, had received the last proof-sheets of his book, which his disciple Rheticus was getting printed at Nuremberg; and, before sending back these final proofs, he wished to verify for the last time the result of his discoveries. Heaven seemed to have sent him a night expressly fitted for the purpose and he needed the whole of it in his observatory. When the astronomer saw the stars beginning to grow pale in the eastern sky, he took the triangular instrument which he had constructed with his own hands, he had constructed with his own hands, and directed it successively towards the four cardinal points of the horizon. No shadow of doubt remained, and, overpowered by the conviction that he had indeed destroyed an error of five thousand years' duration, and was about to reveal to the world an imperishable truth, Copernicus knelt in the presence of that noble volume whose starry characters he had first learned to decipher, and folding his attenuated hands across his bosom, thanked the Creator for having opened his eyes to understand and read aright these his glorious works. He then returned to the table and seizing a pen, he wrote on the title-page of his book "Behold the work of the greatest and the most perfect Artisan: the works of God himself." And now the first excitement having passed away, he proceeded, with a collected mind, to write the dedication of his book. "To the Most Holy Father, Pope Paul III. I dedicate my work to your holiness, in order that all the world, whether learned or ignorant, may see that I do not seek to shun examination and the judgment of my superior. Your authority, and your love for science in general, and for mathematics in particular, will serve to shield me against wicked and malicious slanders, notwithstanding the proverb which says that there is no remedy against the wounds inflicted by the tongue of calumny, &c."

Nicholas Copernicus—of Thorn.

Soon the first dawn of day caused the lamp of the astronomer to burn more dimly; he leant his forehead upon the table, and, overcome by fatigue, sank into a peaceful slumber. After sixty years of labor he in truth needed repose. But his present repose, at all events, was not destined to be of long duration: it was abridged by the entrance of an aged servant, who, with slow and heavy step, ascended the tower stairs. "Master," said he to the canon, "the messenger who arrived yesterday from Rheticus is ready to set out on his return, and is only waiting for your proof-sheets, and letters. The astronomer came, made up the packet, which he duly sealed and then sank back upon his chair, as if wearied by the effort.

"But that is not all," continued the servant; "there are ten poor sick people in the house waiting for you; and besides, you are wanted at Frauenberg, to look after the water-machine, which has stopped working; and also to see the three workmen who have broken their legs in trying to set it going again."

"Poor creatures!" exclaimed Copernicus. "Let my horse be saddled directly." And with a resolute effort shaking off the sleep which weighed down his eyelids, the good man hastily descended the stairs of the tower.

The house of Copernicus, was, in outward appearance, one of the most unpretending in Wernica; it was composed of a laboratory, in which he prepared medicine for the poor; a little studio, in which this man of genius, skilled in art as in science, painted his own likeness or those of his friends, or traced his recollections of Rome and of Bologna; and lastly, of a small parlor on the ground-floor, which was ever open to all who came to him for remedies, for money, or for food. Over the door an oval aperture had been cut, through which a ray of the mid-day sun daily penetrated, and resting upon a certain point in the adjoining room, marked the hour of noon. This was the astronomical gnomon of Copernicus; and the only ornament the room contained were some verses written by his own hand, and pasted up over the chimney-piece.

It was in this parlor that the good canon found the ten invalids who had come to claim his assistance; he dressed the wounds of some, administered remedies to others, and on all he bestowed alms and words of kindness and consolation. Having completed his labors, he hastily swallowed a draught of milk, and was about to set out for Frauenberg, when a horseman galloping up to the door, handed him a letter. He trembled as he recognized the handwriting of his friend Gysius, Bishop of Culm. "May God have pity on us," wrote this letter, "and avert the blow which threatens thee! Thy enemies and thy rivals combined—those who accuse thee of folly, and those who treat thee as a heretic—have been so successful in exciting against the minds of the people of Nuremberg, that men curse thy name in the streets; the priests excommunicate thee from their pulpits; and the university, hearing that thy book was about to appear, has determined its intention to break the printing-presses of the publisher, and to destroy the work to which thy life has been devoted. Come and lay the storm; but come quickly, or thou wilt be too late."

Before Copernicus had finished the perusal of this letter, he fell back voiceless and powerless into the arms of his faithful servant, and it was some moments before he rallied. When he again looked up, the horseman, who had been charged to escort him back, asked him how soon he would wish to set out.

"I must set out directly," replied the old man in a resigned tone; "but not for Nuremberg or for Culm; the suffering workmen at Frauenberg are expecting me; they may perhaps die if I do not go to their assistance. My enemies may perhaps destroy my work—they cannot stop the stars in their course!"

An hour later, Copernicus was at Frauenberg. The machine which he had bestowed upon this town, which was built on the summit of a hill, conveyed thither the waters of Bouda, situated at the distance of half a league in the valley below. The inhabitants, instead of suffering, like their fathers from continued drought, had now only to turn a valve, and the plenteous stream flowed their houses in rich abundance.

This machine had got out of order the preceding day, and the accident had happened very inopportune, because this was the festival of the patron saint of Frauenberg. But at the first glance the canon saw where the evil lay, and in a few hours the water again flowed freely into the town—His first cares, we need not say had been directed to the unhappy men who received injuries whilst working in the sluices: he set their fractured limbs, and bound them with his own hands; then commending them to the care of an attendant, he promised to return and visit them on the morrow. But a blow was about to descend upon himself which was destined to crush him to the dust.

As he crossed the square, whilst passing through the town on his return home, he perceived amidst the crowd a company of strolling players acting upon a temporary stage. The theatre represented an astronomical observatory, filled with all sorts of ridiculous instruments—in the midst stood an old man, whose dress and bearing were in exact imitation of those of Copernicus. The resemblance was so striking, that he directly recognised himself, and paused, stupefied with astonishment. Behind the merry Andrew, whose business it was thus to hold up the great man to public derision there stood a personage whose horns and cloven foot designated him as a representation of Satan, and who caused the pseudo-

Copernicus to act and speak, as though he had been an automaton, by means of two strings fastened to his ears—which were no other than asses' ears, of considerable dimensions. The parody was composed of several scenes. In the first, the astronomer gave himself to Satan, burns a copy of the Bible, and trampled a crucifix under foot: in the second, he explained his system, by juggling with apples in guise of planets, whilst his head was transformed into a likeness of the sun by means of torches of resin: in the third he became a charlatan, a vender of pomatum and quack medicines—he spoke hog-Latin to the passers by; sold them water, which he had drawn from his own well, at an exorbitant price; and became intoxicated himself with excellent wine, such draughts of which did he indulge, that he finally disappeared under the table; in the fourth and closing act he was again dragged forth to view as one accursed of God and man; and the devil dragging him down to the infernal regions amidst a cloud of sulphurous smoke, declaring his intention of punishing him for having caused the earth to turn on its axis, by condemning him to remain with his head downwards, throughout eternity.

When Copernicus thus beheld the treasured discoveries of his whole life held up to the derision of an ignorant multitude, his enlightened faith branded as impiety, and his self-denying benevolence ridiculed as the quackery of a charlatan, his noble spirit was at first utterly overwhelmed, and the most fearful doubts of himself, of mankind, and even of Providence itself, rushed upon his mind. At first he hoped that the Frauenbergians, the children of his adoption, to whose comfort and happiness he had devoted himself for fifty years, would cut short the disgraceful scene. But alas! he saw his defamers welcomed with applause by those on whom he had conferred so many benefits. The trial was too much for his failing strength; and worn out by emotions and fatigue of the preceding night, and by the labors of the morning, he sunk exhausted to the ground. "Fare thee, farewell," he murmured, "thou hast recognized thy benefactor: the name of Copernicus flew from lip to lip—they heard that he had come that very morning to the town in order to relieve their distress—in a moment the current of popular feeling was turned, their ingratitude was quickly changed to remorse—the crowd dispersed the actors, and crowded anxiously round the astronomer. He had only strength to call for a litter and was conveyed back to Wernica in a dying state. He lingered, however, for five days—days of trial and anxiety—during which the lamp of genius and of faith still shed its halo round the dying man. On the day succeeding his visit to Frauenberg, a letter from Rheticus confirmed the sinister prediction of the bishop of Culm: thrice had the students of the university made an attempt to invade the printing office whence the truth was about to issue forth. "Even this very morning," wrote his friend, "a set of mad-men tried to set fire to it. I have assembled all of our friends within the building, and we never quit our posts either day or night, guarding the entrance, and keeping watch over the workmen. The printers perform their work with one hand whilst they hold a pistol in the other. If we can stand our ground for two days, thy book is saved; for let only ten copies be struck off and nothing will any longer be able to destroy it. . . . But if either to-day or to-morrow our enemies should succeed in gaining the upper hand. . . ."

Rheticus left the sentence unfinished, but Copernicus supplied the want—he knew how much depended upon this moment.

On the third day another messenger made his appearance, and he too, was the bearer of evil tidings: "A compositor, gained over by our enemies, has delivered into their hands the manuscript of the book, and it has been burned in the public square."

Happily the impressions were complete, and we are now putting it into press. But a popular tumult might yet rain all!"

Such was the state of suspense in which the great Copernicus passed the closing day of his existence! Life was ebbing fast, and the torpor of death had already begun to steal over his faculties, when a horseman galloping up to the door in breathless haste, and springing from his horse, hastened into the house of the dying astronomer. A volume, whose leaves were still damp, was treasured in his bosom: it was the chief d'œuvre of Copernicus: this messenger was the bode of victory.

The spark of life so nearly extinguished, seemed to be rekindled for a moment in the breast of the dying man: he raised himself in his bed, grasped the book with his feeble hand, and glanced at its contents with his dim, expiring eye. A smile light-

ed up his features; the book fell from his grasp; and clasping his hands together, he exclaimed, "Lord, let thy servant now depart in peace!" Hardly had he uttered these words, before his spirit fled from earth to return to the God who gave it. It was the morning of the 23d of May—day had not yet dawned—heaven was still lighted up with stars—the earth was fragrant with flowers—all nature seemed to sympathize with the great revealer of her laws—and soon the sun, rising above the horizon, shed his earliest and purest ray upon the still, cold brow of the departed, and seemed in his turn to say: "The king of creation gives the kiss of peace, for thou hast been the first to replace him on his throne."

Persecution followed Copernicus even in the grave. The court of Rome replied to his dedication by condemning his book; but the book was the instrument of its own revenge by enlightening the court of Rome itself, which at last recognized, although too late, the faith and the genius of the astronomer of Wernica. Prussia, with the gratitude of a conqueror, has converted the observatory of Copernicus into a prison, and is now allowing his dwelling house to crumble into ruins. But Poland, his native land, has collected some of her last abilities, to raise a monument to his memory at Cracow, and to erect a statue of him at Warsaw. This statue is from the hand of the great sculptor, Thorwaldsen.

ANECDOTES.

FASHIONS OF THE DAY.—Our scissors have provided us with two notes upon the fashions of the day; one on church-going, the other on party-making. The church, of course, must take the precedence:

"Well, Laura, give me a short sketch of the sermon? Where was the text?"

"Oh, I don't know. I have forgotten—but would you believe it! Mrs. V. wore that horrid bonnet of hers! I couldn't keep my eyes off it all meeting time; and Miss T. wore a new shawl that must have not seen the folly of such extravagance; and there was Miss S. with her pelisse—its astonishing what wait of taste some folks exhibit!"

"Well, if you've forgotten the sermon, you have not the audience; but which preacher did you prefer—this one, or Mr. A.?"

"Oh, Mr. A.; he is so handsome and so graceful; what an eye, and what a fine set of teeth he has!"

And for a fashionable party, we believe the following receipt will be found all-sufficient.

"Take all the ladies and gentlemen you can get, place them in a room with a slow fire, stir them well, have ready a piano forte, a harp, a handful of books or prints; put them in from time to time, when the mixture begins to settle, sweeten it with politeness or wit, if you have it—if not, flattery will do as well, and is very cheap. When all have stayed together for two or three hours, put in one or two turkeys, some tongues, sliced beef or ham, tarts, cakes, and sweetmeats, and some bottles of wine—the more you put in the better, and the more substantial your rout will be."

"N. B.—Fill your room quite full, and let the scum run off itself."

EXTRACTS FROM THE IRISH "HUE AND CRY."—Tony Gown is advertised as having lost "A Pig with a very long tail, and a black spot on the top of its snouts that curls up behind."

A cow is described as "very difficult to milk, and of no use to any one but the owner, who had one horn much longer than the other."

John Hawkins is alluded to as having "a pair of quick grey eyes, with little or no whiskers, and a Roman nose, that has a great difficulty in looking any one in the face."

Betsy Waterton is accused of having "absconded with a chest of drawers and a cock and hen, and has red hair and a broken tooth, none of which are her own."

"Let go that jib!—let go that jib, quick, shouted the captain of a down-east sloop to a raw hand, in a squall. "I aint a touchin' yer jib!" returned Jonathan, indignantly, he thrust his hands elbow deep into his pockets.

"Pomp, was yer ever drunk?" "No, I was intoxicated with ardent spirit once and dat's enough for dis darkey.—Bress you, Caser, my head felt as if it was a wood-house, while all de niggas in de world, peared to be splitting wood in it."

SYDNEY SMITH said there were three things which every man fancied he could do—farm a small property, drive a gig, and edit a newspaper.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Comparative Value of Milk.

THE report of a committee appointed by the New York Academy of Medicine, upon the comparative value of milk, formed from the slop of distilleries and other food, with chemical and microscopical analysis, by Augustus K. Gardner, M. D., chairman, has been published. One would hardly suppose that there could be found, in this quarter of our globe, civilized men who had such cruel hearts, or, to say the least were so cruelly ignorant, as to treat so useful an animal as the cow in the manner complained of in the report of Dr. Gardner. It appears, from the report of the committee, that there are kept in low sheds attached to a certain distillery in New York, between two and four thousand cows, which derive their sustenance from the slops which come from that establishment. The poor creatures are tied up by halters, to stand by day and step by night, without bedding, upon the wet floor. Running by their heads is a long trough to contain the slops or swill for their nutriment. They at first refuse to partake of it. But starvation is their only alternative. "It is, indeed, rather offensive with its peculiar, half sour, half spirituous odor, as it comes bubbling, foaming and steaming from the tanks." "The heat of this liquor is so great that not unfrequently it is served to them when it would scald the finger placed in it. The cattle nearest to the tank, even when injured to it, draw back from the heat of the fumes; the next, excited by appetite, carefully lap it with the end of their tongues, hardened by frequent exposures of this kind; while those further along are enabled to drink it as it comes cooled by the passage." "From the day of her entrance into this Bastille, the cow is not allowed a single draught of pure water. She soon lies down, or mayhap remains standing in a very stupid state." "We forbear giving any further particulars relative to such unheard-of atrocities, for it is enough to make one sick at heart to see it to be added to the diseased condition of the poor animals, or the pernicious influence their milk and flesh when consumed must exert upon the inhabitants of that city."

We are thankful that medical men have undertaken the task of examining into the subject, and have made this exposure.—They deserve the thanks of all classes for their humane interference.

LOVE.

Love, though, when guilty, the parent of every crime, springs forth in the noblest hearts, and dwells ever with the generous and the high-minded. The flame that is kindled by Heaven, burns brightly and steadily to the last; its object great and superior, sustained by principle, and incapable of change—but when unsupported by those pure feelings, it rages and consumes up, burns up and destroys every noble hope, perverts the mind, and fills with craft and falsehood every avenue to the heart—then, that which was a paradise becomes a hell, and the victim of its power a maniac and a fiend. They know not the force of passion, who have not felt it—they know not the agonies of guilt, who have not plunged into its burning gulf, and trembled there. Or when the righteous and the just turn with abhorrence from the fearful sight—when, like the Pharisee, in the pride of their unpolluted hearts, they bless their God that they are not as this sinner, let them beware, for the hour of trial may come to all, and that alone is the test of superior strength.—*Glenarva.*

The Use of Fruit.

Instead of standing in any fear of a generous consumption of ripe fruits, we regard them as positively conducive to health.—The very maladies commonly assumed to have their origin in a free use of apples, peaches, cherries melons and wild berries have been quite as prevalent, if not equally destructive, in seasons of scarcity. There are so many erroneous notions entertained of the bad effects of fruit, that it is quite time a counteracting impression should be promulgated, having its foundation in common sense and based on the common observation of the intelligent. We have no patience in reading the endless rules to be observed in this particular department of physical comfort. No one, we imagine, ever lived longer, or freer from the paroxysms of disease, by discarding the delicious fruits of the lands in which he finds a home. On the contrary, they are necessary to the preservation of health and are therefore caused to make their appearance at the very time when the condition of the body, operated upon by deteriorating causes not always understood, requires their grateful, renovating influence.

Boston Med. and Surg. Journal.

Facts for the Curious.

Hot-rolls were invented by the ancient Parthians.

Oak is stronger than iron—both pieces being equal in weight.

According to the Hindoo belief, suicides become malignant delighting in every kind of mischief.

Wedding rings were in use amongst the ancient Egyptians.

Desertion, by the ancient Romans, was sometimes punished with bleeding.

During the reign of Edward I. of England, wine was sold only as a cordial, in apothecaries' shops.

Nolazomahuitzextipacatzin is, says Humboldt, the title of respect given to the priests of Mexico.

There are 7,700 veins in an inch of colored mother of pearl.

A grain of carmine or blue vitriol, will tinge a gallon of water, so that in every drop the color may be perceived.

The bene plant is a native of Africa, and was introduced in the Southern states by the negroes.

From recent experiments in chemistry, there is reason to believe that all substances whatsoever are but modifications of one primitive substance.

The piano-forte was invented at Florence about the year 1771. Other accounts, however, make it a German invention in 1717.

The ancient Greeks dedicated altars, but never erected temples to friendship; supposing that it would find a temple in the heart of every good man.

On the 21st of June, in the northern parts of Scotland, there is no real night, the twilight continuing from the setting to the rising of the sun.

The water-melons of Bokhara attain an enormous bulk: twenty people may partake of one; and two of them sometimes make a load for a donkey.

Asparagus is a Greek word, and alludes to that vegetable's sprouting entirely naked from its sheath.

In the lake of Nemi, fifteen miles from Rome, there is a sunken vessel, built by the emperor Trajan, which is 500 feet in length, 270 in breadth, and 60 in depth.

Growing fungi, so soft that they can be crushed between the finger and thumb, have been known to lift out of the ground, flagstones which a strong man could not move without a lever.

The ancient Egyptians believed that their souls would come to re-inhabit their bodies, provided that these latter were preserved entire. Hence, it is conjectured by some, arose the embalming, and the location of their sepulchres in places not liable to inundation.

In the Holly-tree we may discover a strong evidence of Creative Wisdom. The leaves on its lower branches are armed with strong thorny points, which renders it extremely hazardous to pluck a bough from the lower part of the tree; but, at a certain height, above which the cattle cannot reach, these prickles entirely disappear.

The number of small medusæ in some parts of the Greenland seas is so great, that in a cubic inch taken up at random, there are no less than sixty-four. At this rate, the number in a cubic mile would be such, that it would have required eighty-thousand persons from the creation to complete the enumeration. The medusæ form the chief food of the whale.

In Iceland, if a minor commits an offence the parents are arrested, and unless they can satisfactorily prove that they have afforded the child all necessary opportunities for instruction, the penalty of the crime falls upon them, and the child is placed under instruction.

It is a remarkable proof of the wisdom and providential care of the Creator, that, in the milk of a female, who has fractured a limb, the usual portion of time is reduced until the fracture is united. The eggs of a hen, which has a broken limb, are without shells until a union is made between the broken parts.

Before Harvey's discovery, it was supposed by many of the learned, that the blood ran out from the heart during the day, or while one was awake, and returned again at night, or when the individual was asleep. The sensation of weariness was supposed to arise from the fact that the blood had all run out from the fountain-head.

The rapidity with which ether pervades the whole system, is well shown by amputated parts retaining a strong flavor of ether, even for many days after removal; although, perhaps, but a few moments had been spent in inhalation previous to the operation.—*Arthur's Gazette.*

Sheeting, and Shirting.
UNBLEACHED, Bleached, and Half Bleached
 Sheatings, and Shirting, Scotch and Russian
 Diapers, Counterpanes, Ticking, Crash, Blazes,
 &c. &c. just opening at
 Aug. 23. J. H. HAMMETT

BUZIN'S SOAPS; Pomade and Shaving Creams
 at R. J. TAYLOR

TOOTH, Hair, Nail and Cloth Brushes, at
 R. J. TAYLOR

ABBY MARIA MASON,
late of Newport, widow, deceased, intestate.
The same is received and referred for consid-
eration to a Court of Probate to be held at the
Town Clerk's office in Newport on Monday, the
1st day of September next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
Notice is ordered to be given thereof by ad-
vertisement for three successive weeks in the *Newport Mercury* that all persons interested may appear
said time and place and be heard.
Aug. 9. B. B. HOWLAND, Prob. Clk.



other article of stationery furnished, and all at low prices as any other house in this city.

SLATES—TO THE TRADE:

IT K. & K. having made arrangements with extensive Manufacturer, are enabled to supply the trade with an article equal to any manufactured in this country, and at as low a price. Buyers will please call and examine our goods.

June 21 —6m

EMBROIDERED MUSLIN CHEMIZETTE
at
TURNER'S, 81 & 82 Thames

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some faint smudges and discoloration, characteristic of old paper. A dark, vertical binding edge is visible along the right side of the page.

BLISS' JENNY LIND



HOT AIR COOKING RANGE.

Presenting this range to the public, the subscriber would call attention to its merits. He has been well convinced from his own observations that the public are in want of a range with such improvements as will render it more perfect for all purposes of domestic utility and economy, than any now in the market. In the article which he now offers to the public for examination, he has (if he can place any reliance upon the assurance of experienced dealers in ranges and stoves, his customers and his own experience and observation) been successful beyond his most sanguine expectations. The Oven is so constructed as to ensure the certainty of thorough baking the bottom of all articles being cooked in it. It is unnecessary to say to those who have used ranges, that no previous pattern has been free from defect in this particular. If all parts of this range are double the usual thickness.

It has also been pronounced by competent judges, the most beautiful and perfect in its appearance, of any Cooking Range in this country, with some advantages over many ranges that are made. I would call your attention to the fact, that its general beauty and great strength of castings. Also, the quality of iron and the care and skill with which they are mounted. Also, notice the top which is so constructed as to prevent the least possible chance of breaking at burning out.

24. The form of the fire-brick, a cylinder lined with soap-stone, or fire-brick, and known to be the best form of fire-brick in use to burn coal.

25. Notice the front of the range, which is light, with a register in the ash-door, to give draft, which when closed makes the range perfectly air-tight. Also, a new arrangement for dropping the grate from the outside, so that no dust can escape in the process of cleaning.

26. The simplicity of the arrangement, it having but one damper, which manages the whole. Also, the convenience for cleaning the flues, and a convenient place to put the coal, and a very large opening, of capacity enough to take twice as much coal as any other range, can be heated by a coal or brick fire, and a new and improved hot-air stove, which will heat a room from 12 to 15 feet square, with the same fire that is used in cooking.

No. 1 Range is 20 inches wide, 20 inches high, 22 inches deep; one over 13 inches wide, 12 inches high, 22 inches deep; one hole on top of oven, and four holes on body of Range 6-12 inches. Grate 18 inches front, (oven can be set on either side.) Whole Range to occupy 3 feet in length.

No. 2 Range is 24 inches wide, 24 inches high, 24 inches deep. Oven 13 inches wide, 13 inches high, 24 inches deep; one hole on top of oven and four holes on body of Range 6-12 inches. Grate 18 inches front, (oven can be set on either side.) Whole Range to occupy 3 feet 6 inches in length.

No. 3 Range is 24 inches wide, 24 inches high, 24 inches deep. Oven 13 inches wide, 13 inches high, 24 inches deep; one hole on top of oven and four holes on body of Range 6-12 inches. Grate 18 inches front, (oven can be set on either side.) Whole Range to occupy 3 feet 6 inches in length.

No. 4 Range is 24 inches wide, 24 inches high, 24 inches deep. Oven 13 inches wide, 13 inches high, 24 inches deep; one hole on top of oven and four holes on body of Range 6-12 inches. Grate 18 inches front, (oven can be set on either side.) Whole Range to occupy 3 feet 6 inches in length.

All of these Ranges can be set with double ovens either No. 1, 2, 3 or 4, at the option of the purchaser.

Manufactured and for sale by
WILLIAM H. BLISS,
Newport, R. I.
May 31, 1851.

DR. FOUNTAIN'S THOUSAND FLOWERS!

FOR THE Toilet, the Nursery, for Bathing, and for medicinal purposes. Highly recommended by its own ingredients. Recommended by the faculty of almost every University, and established under the patronage of every Physician in London and Paris, and thousands of individuals, who make daily use of it in New York, Philadelphia and Boston. It is the greatest luxury, a lady or gentleman's toilet, for the improvement of health, for comfort and personal embellishment, and its delicate, soothing sensation, and the delightful softness it imparts to the complexion.

We give a few of the prominent properties of the Balm of a THOUSAND FLOWERS! already well established by actual experience. Let this Balm eradicate every defect of the complexion, and establish in its stead beauty and health, at the time when both, by the changes of age, or of nature, or of disease, have been once again, and forever, lost.

It is not only a cosmetic, but it draws to the surface all impurities, and every species of pimples and blotches, also removes tan, sunburn, sallowness and freckles, imparting to the skin its original purity and complexion, and rendering it almost as white, and white—2d. It promotes the growth and increases the hair, causing it to grow in the most natural manner; it cleanses the head from dandruff, gives vigor, health and life to the very roots of the hair—3d. It is a perfect remedy for itching.

Being superior to all descriptions of Soap, Creams, Pastes, &c. As a dentifrice for cleansing the teeth, it is by far the most medicinal, or any compound yet discovered, preventing decay, whitening, pain, ulcers, and cankers, and rendering the teeth white as alabaster. For the nursery, and for bathing, for suffering infants, and for adults to promote sweetness of body, cleanliness, health and strength, and to prevent disease, eruptions, &c. there is no article more useful, and it may be used in cold or warm, hard or soft water.

FETHRIDGE & CO.,
Manufacturers and Proprietors.
Wholesale and Retail, at
THE CRYSTAL PALACE,
No. 7 and 7A Washington Street, Boston.
Price 50 cts and 100 cts per bottle.
R. R. HAZARD & CO.,
June 14, 1851—ly. Sole Agents.

CLOTHING.

OREGON CLOTHING STORE.

DEPENDED with a large and complete assortment of fashionably MADE CLOTHING, consisting of—

COATS.

of the latest styles, made from German and French broad cloths, also Sattinot, Tweed and Kentucky Jean Coats and Neck Coats.

PANTS.

of black and blue broad cloth, of the best quality, made from German and French broad cloths, also Sattinot, Tweed and Kentucky Jean Coats and Neck Coats.

VESTS.

of plain black Satin, figured do., fancy do., Italian cloth, Valencia, and a great variety of other styles.

JACKETS.

of black broad cloth, blue Sattinot, mixed do., green sack jackets, blue plaid do., &c.

BOYS CLOTHING.

consisting of a good assortment of Coats, Jackets, Pants and Vests.

FURNISHING GOODS.

such as Shirts, Collars, Bosoms, Stocks, Cravats (handkerchiefs, Gloves, Suspender, under Shirts and Drawers).

PIECE GOODS.

of a good assortment, such as broad cloth, striped and plain do., cassimere, blue, blue and mixed do., tweed cloth and cloth for Boys Coats, and blue and black, plain and striped shirtings, cotton cloth, prints, &c., by the yard or piece.

HATS & CAPS.

OF THE LATEST STYLES.

TRUNKS, VALISES, AND CARPET BAGS.

A good assortment, which may always be found in this establishment as usual, at the lowest prices.

MATTRESSES, OIL CLOTHING, SOU' WESTERS &c.

Please call and examine for yourselves at the
OREGON CLOTHING STORE,
Corner of THAMES and FRANKLIN STREETS,
May 8, 1851.

Fashionable Tailoring Establishment
No. 168 Thames Street.

The subscriber would respectfully invite the attention of the public to his fashionable assortment of new Winter Goods, consisting in part of—

BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS,

which will be sold at moderate prices, or made into garments of the latest styles, in the most thorough manner.

WILLIAM H. SWAN,
Newport, Nov. 9, 1850.

JOSEPH H. HAMMETT, DRAFTER & TAILOR,
121 Thames Street.

Has now in store a variety of new Winter Goods which he will make into Garments of any kind, in the best manner, and in a style to suit the purchaser.

Newport, Nov. 9, 1850.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS.

MOULTON & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
JOHN FALCONER & CO.
41 Colver, and 22 Pine streets, New York.

INVITE Merchants visiting New York City, to their immense stock of FANCY and DOMESTIC FANCY and STAPLE DRY GOODS.

The stock is entirely new, and in addition still received by every Steamer new and elegant styles, exclusive to this house, consisting of every variety of dress goods to be found in the FRENCH, GERMAN, ENGLISH and AMERICAN markets, and at prices that will defia competitors.

CASH BUYERS and MERCHANTS GENERAL, will do well to call and examine our stock, as we have no equal in variety or quality in the city, and we are resolved to spare no efforts to make the interest of every merchant to favor us with their patronage.

JAMES S. MOULTON, JAMES W. BARKER, ZENAS NEWELL,
New York, March 20, 1851—6m.

WHEELER'S SILVER WINE BOTTLES.

For purifying the Blood, creating an appetite, promoting digestion &c. Price per bottle 25 cts, for sale at
THE OFFICE,
June 21, Opposite the Post Office.

Administratrix Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of Little Compton, Administratrix on the estate late of **FREDERICK CLARKE**, deceased, and given bond as the law directs, requests all persons having claims against said estate to present the same, and all indebted to make immediate payment to
JULIA ANN ROBINSON Adm'x.
Little Compton, July 19, 1851—pd.

Rhode Island Bridge Company.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Rhode Island Bridge Company, held on Monday, July 28, 1851; the following gentlemen were elected directors for the year ensuing, viz:—

W. A. Northam; R. B. Crumpton; Wm. Littlefield; W. A. Clarke; Peter Clarke; Isaac Burdick; Richard Swan. At a subsequent meeting of the directors **PETER CLARKE, Esq.** was elected President.

W. A. CLARKE, Clerk & Treasurer.
August 2, 1851.

Steam vs Horse.

THE subscriber keeps at his steam power shop, No. 22, South Main Street, the following:—
SOUTH SIDE, DOORS, WINDOW FRAMES, &c. at the lowest prices.

Orders punctually attended to.
SIMON MOFFITT,
Newport, April 6, 1850—4c.

Stoves, Grates & Cylinders

LINED AT SHORT NOTICE, with Soap Stone, or Fire-brick, at the Store Depot, Thames Street, by
W. H. BLISS.
Newport, Oct. 5.

TAKE NOTICE.

COOKING STOVES of all the new patterns, with State Map Furnace, Perfect Union, BURNELL'S COAL STOVES, &c. &c. No. 18, Thames Street.

September 14, 1850. **WM. BROWNELL.**

Valuable Real Estate, FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE large and convenient house, situated on Washington Square and known as the "Elly House," containing 13 rooms with a wash room attached, and a good well of water and wood house in the yard, will be sold or let on application to the subscriber, and possession given on the 1st of May. Said house is one of the most eligible in the town, and is in every way fitted for a boarding house, or a large family.

EDWARD CLARKE.
March 29, 1851.

Furnished House To Let.

THE elegantly furnished house, situated on Washington Square, and facing the Mall, one of the most beautiful locations in the town, and the former residence of **LAMAR H. GALT,** Esq., of New York, will be let, furnished, for the season. For particulars, enquire at the store of
D. J. & N. H. GOULD,
Newport, June 14. No. 70, Thames street.

TO LET.

AND immediate possession given.

THE chambers of the house No. 28 situated on Prospect Hill street.

LIKEWISE the chambers of the Slocum house situated on Thames street.

In information on the subject, apply to
PETER P. REMINGTON,
Dec. 14, 1850.

TO LET.

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Sept. 21, 1850.

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A LARGE Barn with two lots is good repair, apply to
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April 12, 1851.

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Fare for a single passage 50 cents or Excursion Tickets for the day at the rate of \$1.00. Baggage checked through to connect directly with the Railroad, without change at Bristol Ferry.

N.B. The boat will not stop at Bristol Ferry on her way from Newport to Fall River. For further particulars apply to
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Passengers and their baggage transported between the Boston and Cars free.

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DOCT. CUMMELL'S Dental Toilet Setts, just received and for sale by
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June 21, next door north of Post Office.

REFINED SUGAR—50 lbs. Stant's A & B.

Just received and for sale by
NEWTON BROTHERS.

VERMONT—10 barrels fresh imported just received and for sale by
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June 21.

WATER DO PIPES.

A FEW pieces of Watered Pipes, very glossy and good color, just received by
P. LAWTON & BROTHER.
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CHOICE ASSORTED SYRUPS, very nice.

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May 24.

CUMMELL COAL, for family use—

to burn in open Grates; also, for Blacksmiths' use. For sale by
C. DEVENS, JR.,
Oct. 5, 1850—4c.

DOCT. CUMMELL'S Dental Toilet Setts, just received and for sale by
C. G. C. HAZARD,
June 21, next door north of Post Office.

REFINED SUGAR—50 lbs. Stant's A & B.

Just received and for sale by
NEWTON BROTHERS.

VERMONT—10 barrels fresh imported just received and for sale by
NEWTON BROTHERS.
June 21.

WATER DO PIPES.

A FEW pieces of Watered Pipes, very glossy and good color, just received by
P. LAWTON &